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UNIV. OF MICH.

OCT 30 1936

Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteke

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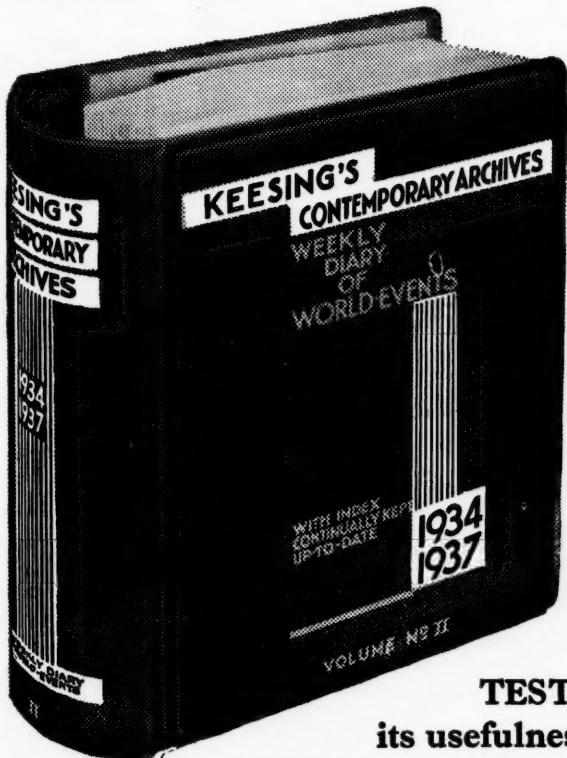
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| Murray, J. A. H. A new English dictionary on historical principles founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. 12 vols. and a supplementary volume. Re-issue. 1933. Gebonden..... | £ 21. -- |
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Boeke en publikasies deur biblioteke uitgegee, b.v. Bulletins, Katalogusse, en Verslae, wat vir aankondiging en resensie ingestuur word, sal uiteindelik tot die Vereniging se Biblioteek, Posbus 397, Pretoria, bygevoeg word.

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SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEKE

Die Offisiële Orgaan van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging

Deel 4

October — 1936

No. 2

A CENTRAL DRAMA LIBRARY

By

GLADYS OPPENHEIM

Librarian, Public Library, Bloemfontein

It is interesting to note how every cultural movement in turn influences library policy and development. The library service of the country, like some enormous lake conserving mental nourishment for the people, responds to public sentiments and ideas, either by a delicate rippling of its surface, or a great upheaval of its waters.

The contemporary renaissance of dramatic activity and interest in South Africa has perhaps caused a slight ripple of disturbance in the deeps of our library system, yet it is of importance to us, if we intend to avail ourselves of every opportunity of encouraging cultural interests and furthering popular interest in art.

Dependent on very rare visits from overseas of professional theatrical companies for dramatic fare, it is not surprising that South Africa has encouraged to such a very large extent the numerous amateur dramatic societies which are being formed all over the country.

And all these enthusiastic Repertory, Amateur Dramatic, and Play-Reading Societies (with the exception of the wealthy ones) are faced with the same problem, namely, the difficulty of getting copies of plays.

During the last few years we have had constant requests, from local societies as well as from societies in other towns, for enough copies of a play for its production or reading, requests which we could seldom meet, as this Library, like most others, very rarely has more than two, or perhaps three, copies of any one play. We therefore started a small Drama Library, which stocks only sets of plays. These sets comprise from four to eight copies of each play, according to the size of the cast. We started tentatively as we only have at our disposal the money which we receive in subscriptions to this section. All local societies are members, and we also send plays to Brakpan, Middelburg (Cape), Newcastle (Natal), and Kimberley.

We were fortunate enough to purchase some good plays as remainders, and most plays are now published in French's Acting Edition at 2/6 per copy. These are paper-backed, but we reinforce them and find them strong enough for the present demand.

We only have sets of 60 different plays, but we hope that this will form the nucleus of a central drama library for South Africa, and we should be very grateful if other libraries would co-operate with us (as some have already done) by putting us into touch with any Dramatic Societies which request them for sets of plays which they are unable to supply themselves.

In England the British Drama League has a Drama Library of 12,000 volumes from which any individual or society can borrow plays. The Drama League was formed in 1919, and immediately proceeded to form its Library. It was assisted by generous gifts from Miss A. E. Horniman, the Carnegie Trust, and many others. The stock comprises all types of plays and MSS and books dealing with the Theatre. Besides providing the actual plays, the British Drama League does yeoman service in assisting societies to select plays and in giving advice on play production and the organization of dramatic societies.

We have no central body interested in dramatic work in South Africa, but perhaps we shall be able to apply our principles of co-operation and the elimination of waste by organizing a central drama library for the Union.

BLISS'S SYSTEM OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

By

R. F. KENNEDY

Librarian, Johannesburg Public Library

(Concluded from page 10)

Before dealing with the order of the sub-divisions it is necessary to explain other features of the scheme which have a bearing on sub-division: the notation, form sub-divisions, and alternative locations.

The notation for subject classes and divisions is one of letters : J Education, JH Teaching, JE Educational Psychology, etc. The published scheme only proceeds to the second letter, but in the complete expansion it continues to 3 and sometimes 4 letters.

The figures 1 to 9 are used for the General Works, which Bliss calls "Anterior numerical classes." They are set out on the third sheet before you. This table merely shows the main classes, which are expanded as follows, taking Class 6 as an example :—

- 6 Periodicals
- 62 Bibliographies of Periodicals
- 622 Bibliographies of Bibliographies of Periodicals
- 624 Catalogues
- 63 History of Periodicals (General)
- 65 Periodicals
- 67 Newspapers
- 68 Academies

This example is not so full as that in the tables, but it gives an idea of the scope. The other Anterior Numerical Classes are similarly expanded.

In addition to the Anterior Numerical Classes there are nine Systematic Schedules. These are the equivalent of common form sub-divisions in other schemes, but they are not strictly speaking common form sub-divisions, for, although some are applicable under any class or sub-division, if required, others are requisite only under certain classes or sections and are not to be used elsewhere.

Schedule I, which provides for the numerical sub-division of any class or section, follows very closely the captions in the Anterior Numerical Classes :—

1. Reference books
2. Bibliography
4. Relevant Biography
5. Documents
6. Periodicals
7. Miscellanies
8. Study of the subject
9. Antiquated books

The first entry under Main Class B, Physics, an example taken at random, is

B1 to B9 to conform to schedule 1.
then B General Physics. Elementary.
BA General Physics. Treatises.

This is a most peculiar order, general works on the subject treated in a special form precede general works on the subject treated generally. The common form sub-divisions, for that is what we are in the habit of calling them, precede the main subject. Applying this order to Dewey we should get 530.1 to 530.9, then 530, 531, 532, etc. Mr. Bliss admits that this order is illogical, but explains that it is more convenient than the interposition of the large mass of miscellaneous and ancillary material between the general and the closely related subordinate special items. In practice I think this arrangement would prove very inconvenient, for a reader would, if directed to the main number, be liable to miss the ancillary matter preceding that number.

The second schedule is for the geographical sub-division of subjects; it is applicable to any subject where specified, but not to Philosophy, History, Ethnography, Human Geography, Language or Literature, all of which have special geographical sub-divisions adapted to their peculiar requirements. Schedule 2 is printed in two forms, the condensed and the expanded. It is explained that the condensed schedule, which provides 23 places for the continents and principal countries, may economically serve for most subjects, but for subjects which require fuller geographic sub-division the expanded schedule, which is very minute, providing places for the bigger towns, must be used. The notation for geographic sub-division is lower-case letters. An alternative figure notation is given for this schedule but Mr. Bliss advocates the use of lower-case letters. Mr. Berwick Sayers, as you know, favours a pure notation, although there are distinct advantages to be derived from the use of both letters and figures. But the use of both capitals and lower-case letters together has very decided disadvantages ; when hand-written they are likely to be confused, and in the library clas-

BLISS'S SYSTEM OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION 53

sification numbers are spoken as well as written. Must we say "DV lower case bvp" for the natural history of California? "DV 293" is surely better.

The remaining seven systematic schedules are for the sub-division of special main classes or sections and can be treated with the discussion of the classes to which they belong.

Class A, Philosophy, starts with A1 Cyclopaedias and Dictionaries, proceeds through the numerical sub-divisions to AA History of Philosophy in general, then AB Mediaeval, AC Modern, and AD Contemporary Philosophy; these captions include the history, biography and criticism of individual philosophers. Then come the works of individual philosophers arranged either alphabetically or systematically, followed by Philosophy in General. So, in spite of the continually reiterated injunction to proceed from the general to the specific, we find in the first class that the most general works of all come almost exactly in the middle of the class. Class A is from a practical point of view very satisfactory, for it does most effectively collate like subjects, but it is certainly neither logical nor scientific.

Physics, as is to be expected in a new scheme, is both logical and convenient. Major sub-divisions are given to Matter and Energy, and Radiation. Many technologies are here located next to their parent sciences — Electrical Engineering with Electricity, the Gramophone with Sound, and all the matter relating to Aviation with Aerodynamics. Is it convenient — it certainly isn't logical — to locate such subjects as Aeroplane engines, Airports, Aerial transport, and Aerial navigation with Aerodynamics? Would it not be as logical to put Marine Engines, Navigation, Sea transport, and Seaports with Hydrodynamics? Aviation may if desired be placed between Hydraulic Engineering and Shipbuilding in the Useful Arts, but it will still include aspects which would be better in Communication or Travel. Broadcasting is included in Physics. Unfortunately it is not worked out fully enough to show whether the writing of broadcast plays is a branch of physical science. In fairness to the scheme it must be said that scenario writing for motion pictures is found under drama.

In Chemistry and Chemical Technology everything relating to a particular element or compound is brought together under the chemistry of the substance. This is effected by the use of Schedule 8 and Schedule 9. CI to CR is a systematic classification of the chemical substances. If desired this classification may be dispensed with and the substances arranged alphabetically or according to their regular chemical symbols. Schedule 8 is for the sub-classification of each substance. A few of the headings of this schedule will give an idea of its scope and usefulness. —2 Bibliography, —3 History, —A Chemistry, —E Ores, —I Assaying, —T Technology, and V

Metallurgy. And of Schedule 9 for Chemical Technology, —FMining the ore, —K Processes, —N Business and Economics, —R Markets, and —T Taxes. The addition of these common divisions to the symbol for Gold would bring all the material relating to the gold-mining industry together. Dewey's separation of the various aspects of the industry in Economics, Economic Geology, Mining and Metallurgy has proved very inconvenient.

Although there is no systematic schedule for Medicine (an omission I think), all matter on the Pathology of a particular disease comes together and the Anatomy and Physiology of an organ are treated together. But the Physiology and Anatomy of a particular organ are separated from the Pathology of that organ by Hygiene, Public Health, Physical Training, Sport, and General Medical Treatises.

Schedule 3 for sub-division under the history of countries is very pleasing in its content. A copy of this schedule is before you. The ancillary studies, Bibliography, Travel and Description, Archaeology, and Biography, precede the general histories of a country, which are followed by Constitutional History, Diplomatic History, Economic History, Military and Naval History, and other useful branches of this subject. How convenient it must be to have all these aspects of the history of a country together, instead of spread all over the classification as they are in Dewey.

The order of the continents in Bliss seems less historically logical than that of Dewey. Europe, America, Oceanica, Asia, Africa, is not so convenient as Europe, Asia (these two overlapping in the Balkans), Africa (with ancient historical connections with both Europe and Asia), and then the two isolated continents, America and Oceanica.

There are several interesting points in Classes W to Y, Philology, including Literature. This class starts with general works on Philology, then treats of the works on the philology and literature of individual languages, and finishes with general works on Literature. This putting of the specific before the general is admittedly illogical, but it does effect the collocation of most like subjects. Special Philology, i. e. the philology and literature of individual languages, starts with the most primitive and ends with the most literary. The location of general works on the writing and forms of literature at the end of the class therefore brings these works in close proximity to the literary languages.

The bringing together of all the works on a language, whether philological or literary, text-books and texts, is highly commendable ; it is a particularly convenient arrangement for the primitive languages which have little literature.

BLISS'S SYSTEM OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION 55

For the more developed languages too it is not unsuitable ; it solves the vexed problem of whether to put early works in Afrikaans, for instance, in Language or in Literature. The works of S. J. Du Toit and others of the Eerste Taalbeweging are part of Afrikaans literature, they are also of inestimable value to the student of the development of the language. Bliss provides for this type of book under the heading "History of the Language and Literature treated together". Unfortunately no place is specified for Afrikaans ; it no doubt occupies a third place letter in the expansion of this class.

It is recognized that the expansion of the topics in the more important European languages will need to be much fuller than in the more primitive languages. Schedule 4 provides for the division of the language and literature of any language, while Schedule 5 provides much more detail for the major languages. English is expanded still further and is set out in full in the tables. Schedule 4 would, in a fair-sized library, provide adequately for the sub-division of any but the mother tongue ; it provides 9 places for ancillary material, Bibliography, Periodicals, etc., 7 places for Philology, and 17 for Literature. Schedule 5 is very complete and is divided into three parts : part (a) for the division of the Linguistics of the major languages, parts (b) and (c) for the sub-division of the Literature and books about the Literature. By the use of Schedules 5b and 5c it is possible to arrange the literature of a country by any one of four methods, and, indeed, if no one of the four suits your fancy you may combine the different features of all four.

The four different methods for the classification of literatures, their history, biography and criticism are : —

1. First, of course, the Philology of the language. Then the History and other works about the Literature, then the works of individual writers no matter what the period or form, in one alphabet of authors. The biography and criticism of individual authors may go either in the history of the form in which he writes or may be put next to the works of the author in the alphabetic sequence.

2. The second method is historical, arranging biographies, criticism and texts of individual authors, together with more general works, under their periods. In both the first and second method there are places for general works on the forms of literature, but individual texts and criticism are not classified according to form.

3. Method 3 is a combination of the two preceding methods. Modern Literature is arranged like Method 1, i. e. general works classified, followed by an alphabetic arrangement of books by and about individual authors.

Literature other than modern is arranged historically, the periods containing not only general works but individual authors also.

4. Method 4 provides for the classification of modern writers by form or kind of literature, poetry, drama, etc., earlier writers being arranged historically under periods irrespective of form.

There is also a Schedule 6 for the sub-classification of works by and about an individual author.

These various methods sound very complicated ; I have tried to reproduce Mr. Bliss's ideas to simple language, always a very difficult business. What it all amounts to is this: you may arrange your individual authors in the various literatures either in alphabetical order, or in groups under periods. If you don't like either of these methods you may combine them, arranging the older works by periods and moderns in one alphabet. The fourth method arranges older authors by period and moderns by form. If none of the four methods is satisfactory the literature of a language may be divided first by form, then by period. The schedules are so arranged that any method can be adopted without dislocation.

One method would no doubt prove most satisfactory in one type of library, and an alternative method in another. For any but a very big public library I think the one alphabet method is best. Method 4 is probably most suitable in a university library, where theses usually take the form of the literature of a period or modern drama, fiction, or poetry.

As has been said earlier the printed tables only go to two letters ; this makes the testing and criticism a very difficult matter. The general structure, however, is, from a practical point of view, very satisfactory, and, as Mr. Bliss points out, because the detail for the sub-division of the various studies can be taken from those classifications established in the sciences or can be provided by specialists in a form suitable for the purpose of the particular library. Our first canon of classification is that a scheme must be comprehensive, providing places for all known subjects, but I have never yet seen a general classification which included, for instance, such minute detail as a classification of the Bantu languages. The bigger a library grows the more essential it becomes that the detail should be specially adapted. Hence the Library of Congress scheme. In Johannesburg, while keeping to the general outline of Dewey, we have found it necessary to graft on to the tables special schemes for South African History, the South African War, African Languages, Decoration (745), and most of the divisions of 500 and 600. In South African Travel, Sport, the European War, and other sections, special classifications adopted before

BLISS'S SYSTEM OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION 57

Dewey expanded in these subjects are still in use. It can then be assumed that the lack of minute expansions is no very serious defect.

As far as Bliss goes it maintains, with a few notable exceptions, a scientific and logical order in its main classes and divisions. Where logical order is sacrificed it is in the interest of the collocation of like subjects. In spite of Mr. Bliss's insistence that collocation must depend on logical order, he never hesitates to depart from the logical where necessary, but it is significant that this scheme, compared with others, is both the most scientific in its order and the most successful in collocating like subjects.

The Systematic Schedules, and their use, are difficult to understand ; at least I should say that I have found them difficult. But their arrangement and content make of them very valuable auxilliaries to the main tables.

The notation is by no means simple. To have indicated where the main tables ended and the auxilliary classes began by means of a conventional sign or by the use of nine figures, one for each schedule, would have increased the length of the notation but would have gained immeasurably in simplicity. To shorten a notation at the expense of simplicity is not true economy.

The explanations of the use of the Systematic Schedules and of the innumerable possible alternatives are not expressed in a very simple manner and nowhere throughout the tables can I find an example of how numbers are made up. Mr. Bliss objects to number building, hence there is no provision for the combining of two numbers from the tables to show relationship or aspects. But the use of the Systematic Schedules involves number building, and the manner in which it is to be done can surely best be explained by means of examples.

The scheme is, superficially, difficult ; fundamentally it is sound. As a classification of knowledge it is infinitely superior to Dewey, but it is lacking in those qualities which have obtained for Dewey universal use. Dewey is, superficially, easy to apply — simplicity does not increase with use ; it has an admirable notation and a first-rate index ; and some of Dewey's success must be ascribed to a first-rate business organization.

The Bliss scheme, in its present form, is not likely to be adopted as a universal classification, but it might well serve as the basis for some later scheme which will possess more popular features and have a wider appeal. The tremendous amount of spadework which Mr. Bliss has done will not be labour in vain, for he has shown that a bibliographic classification can be founded, and is the better for being founded, on a scientific basis.

SCHEDULE 3.

FOR SUBDIVISION UNDER THE HISTORY OF COUNTRIES, ETC.

- M-1 Reference books.
- M-2 Bibliography.
- M-3 Geography, Topography, Description.
- M-4 Archeology and Antiquities.
- M-5 Archives and Documents.
- M-6 Periodicals, including serial publications of Societies.
- M-7 Miscellaneous : collected or selected writings.
- M-8 Readings, Source-books, etc.
- M-9 Biography and Genealogy.
- M- General, History of the Country or Nation.
- M-A Larger, Comprehensive Histories, or Surveys.
- M-B Political History of the nation.
- M-C Constitutional History of the nation.
- M-D Diplomatic History.
- M-E Economic History.
- M-F Financial, or Commercial, or Industrial History.
- M-G Colonies of the nation.
- M-H Social History : history of the Social Life, Morals, etc.
- M-I Intellectual History.
- M-J Societies and Institutions.
- M-K Ecclesiastical History.
- M-L Adaptable.
- M-M Military History of the nation.
- M-N Naval History.
- M-O Adaptable.
- M-P Periods of the history of the nation, etc.
to
M-V
- M-W Local History.
- M-X Pamphlets.
- M-Y Special forms of materials, of documentation.

Printer's Curiosities.—“I am deeply indebted to . . . and Mr. Riebeck, Librarian to the Union Parliament.” (From the Preface to Goodfellow, D. M.: A modern economic history of South Africa. Routledge, 1931).

To Conference Visitors. Particular attention is drawn to Messrs. Chivers' advertisement in this issue.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL & SOCIAL RESEARCH 59

FREE SERVICE OFFERED BY THE LIBRARY OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

It is a matter for regret that the services offered by the libraries of some government departments are not more widely known and made use of. Much good material is lying idle while somebody somewhere is being deprived of just what he wants, because he doesn't know it is waiting for him. Last quarter we drew attention to the library service of the Department of Agriculture. Now the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research submits the following : —

The library contains a comprehensive range of books on child study, psychology, social work, education and related subjects, and is open for membership to all organizations, institutions and persons in the Union, who are interested in education and social work, under the following conditions : —

- (a) Individuals may become members on payment of a deposit of 10/- to the Secretary for Education, and may borrow books direct from the library.
- (b) Societies, institutions, etc., may be admitted to membership as organizations and the persons indicated by the executives of such bodies may borrow books for their members. In this case the payment of a deposit is not required, but the executives of the organizations and institutions concerned must assume responsibility for any loss of or damage (fair wear and tear excepted) to books borrowed.

Copies of the regulations governing the loan of books, forms of application for membership and forms of application for books are obtainable from the Librarian, Union Department of Education, Union Buildings, Pretoria, and lists of books in the library are supplied free of charge to members.

It is not enough for librarians to know about these facilities. They must be brought to the notice of readers. The average man is timid about asking for anything unless he is reasonably sure that he is not demanding anything unusual or unlikely to be available. Librarians might post a notice in their libraries announcing these and similar items in *S. A. L.*, and leave copies of the journal accessible.

The Bureau has just issued a Fifth Supplement to its List of books. Monthly lists of accessions are also issued gratis and an inclusive catalogue of all publications in the Library is to be published early in 1937. The list has a detailed subject index, so that anyone interested in Broadcasting, Criminology, Intelligence Tests, Religion, Sexual Ethics, Unemployment, or any other of a wealth of topics of the day can satisfy his wants.

Last year the Bureau issued a Classified Bibliography of Social Work (mimeographed), and the Transvaal Education Department has also recently printed a classified catalogue of its books.

The Department of Agriculture also issues lists of monthly accessions, and in July drew up a comprehensive list of all the more important books in the Library.

If librarians would obtain these lists from the Departments concerned and display them in conjunction with their own lists of new books and the announcements in *S. A. L.* relating to the services offered, much could be done towards helping every book to find its reader and every reader his book.

A propos of the above we wonder how much publicity is given to *South African Libraries*. We should like to see it more often on the reading tables, with tit-bits of news and other items of public interest scored on the cover, just to remind people that we are a living organization, vitally interested in filling their wants. Mr. Christie's address on Andrew Carnegie, for instance, deserved a much wider circulation than the 300 odd members of the S. A. L. A., as does the article on a Central Drama Library in the present issue ; news of library activities in one place, too, will stimulate interest in others.

There are still far too few people who are aware that there is more behind the librarian's job than the traditional knitting of socks and handing out of books.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, ETC.

ASHER. — Mr. S. B. Asher, F. L. A., retired in July after 25 years, service as Librarian of the Johannesburg Public Library. During this time he saw the change of regime from a subscription library to a free municipal institution, and the planning and erection of the magnificent building which was opened in 1935.

KENNEDY. — Mr. R. F. Kennedy, F. L. A. (Dipl.), has succeeded Mr. Asher as Librarian at the Johannesburg Public Library. Mr. Kennedy was for 15 years sub-librarian there, and previous to that had had many years, experience in the Port Elizabeth Public Library and various libraries in England. He is chairman of the Transvaal Branch of the South African Library Association, and is a member of the Education Sub-Committee.

In addition Mr. Kennedy is keenly interested in the cultural life of the city, and is treasurer of the local branch of the English Association, and President of the Transvaal Workers' Educational Association.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL & SOCIAL RESEARCH 61

VRY DIENS

AANGEBIED DEUR DIE BIBLIOTEEK VAN DIE
NASIONALE BURO
VIR OPVOEDKUNDIGE EN MAATSKAPLIKE
NAVORSING

Dit is te betreur dat die dienste wat deur die biblioteke van 'n paar goewerments-departemente nie meer algemeen bekend is en gebruik word nie. Veel waardevolle stof lê ledig, terwyl daar êrens iemand net die boek wat hy nodig het moet ontbeer, omdat hy in die donker verkeer omtrent die bestaan en die beskikbaarheid daarvan. Verlede kwartaal het ons die aandag gevestig op die biblioteekdienst van die Landboudepartement. Nou verskaf die Nasionale Buro vir Opvoedkundige en Maatskaplike Navorsing onderstaande inligting : —

Die biblioteek besit 'n omvattende versameling boeke oor kinderstudie, sielkunde, maatskaplike werk, onderwys en verwante onderwerpe, en is oop vir lidmaatskap aan alle organisasies, inrigtings en persone in die Unie wat in opvoeding en maatskaplike werk belangstel, op die volgende voorwaardes : —

- (a) Individue kan lidmate word by betaling van 10/- staangeld aan die Sekretaris van Onderwys, en mag boeke direk van die biblioteek leen.
- (b) Verenigings, inrigtings, ens. mag as organisasies lidmate word, en die persone wat deur die besture van die betrokke liggange aangewys word kan boeke vir hulle geledeleen. In hierdie geval word betaling van staangeld nie vereis nie, maar die besture van die betrokke organisasies of inrigtings moet verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir enige verlies van of skade (afgesien van redelike slytasie) aan boeke wat geleen word.

Kopieë van die regulasies vir die uitleen van boeke, vorms van aansoek om lidmaatskap en vorms van aansoek om boeke is verkrybaar van die Bibliotekaris, Unie-onderwysdepartement, Uniegebou, Pretoria, en lyste van boeke in die Biblioteek word gratis aan lidmate verskaf.

Dit is nie genoeg dat bibliotekaris se kennis het van hierdie geriewe nie. Hulle moet onder die aandag van die lesers gebring word. Die gewone man skroom om vir iets te vra tensy hy redelik seker daarvan is dat hy nie iets buitensporig of onverkrybaar vra nie. Bibliotekaris sou byvoorbeeld 'n kennisgewing kan aanplak om die aandag op hierdie, en soortgelyke aankondigings te vestig, en dan eksemplare van die tydskrif by die hand te lê.

Die Buro het onlangs 'n Vyfde Aanvullingslys by sy Lys van boeke uitgegee. Verder word maandelikse lyste van aanwinste gratis versprei, en 'n omvattende katalogus van alle geskrifte in die Biblioteek sal in 1937 die lig sien. Die lys is voorsien van 'n gedetailleerde onderwerpsregister, sodat elkeen wat belangstel in die Radio, Kriminologie, Verstandsmeting, Gods-

diens, Seksuele Etiel, Werkloosheid, of enig ander van die massa maatskaplike vraagstukke van die dag sy behoeftes kan bevredig.

Verlede jaar het die Buro 'n geklassifiseerde Bibliografie van Maatskaplike werk (gemimeografeer) uitgegee, en die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement het ook onlangs 'n geklassifiseerde katalogus gedruk. Die Departement van Landbou gee ook lyste van sy maandelikse aanwinste uit, en in Julie het dit 'n uitvoeriger lys van al sy belangrike boeke saamgestel.

As bibliotekaris hierdie lyste van die betrokke departemente wou verkry, en hulle tentoonstel in verband met hulle eie lyste van nuwe boeke en met die kennisgewings betreffend die biblioteekdienste wat aangebied word, sou hulle veel bydra om elke boek na sy leser te lei, en elke leser na die begeerde boek.

Na aanleiding van bostaande is ons nuusgierig hoeveel publisiteit eintlik aan ons eie *S. A. B.* gegee word. Ons sou dit graag meer op die leestafels wil sien, met keurbrokkies uit die nuusberigte, of ander items van algemene belang, op die omslag aangeteken, om mense daaraan te herinner dat ons 'n lewenslustige organisasie is, met 'n dringende begeerte om in hulle behoeftes te voorsien. Mnr. Christie se toespraak oor Andrew Carnegie, byvoorbeeld, het 'n baie meer uitgebreide leserskring verdien as die plusminus 300 lede van die *S. A. B. V.*, as ook die artikel oor 'n Sentrale Dramabiblioteek in hierdie aflewing.

Daar is nog veel te min mense wat besef dat daar meer agter die bibliotekaris se werk sit as die tradisionele sokkiesbrei en uitreik van boeke.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, ETC.

SPEIGHT. — Miss P. M. Speight, B. A., F. L. A. (Dipl.) a member of the Johannesburg Public Library staff since 1921, and for 12 years reference librarian there, has been appointed to the sub-librarian's post vacated by Mr. Kennedy. All members of the public and the profession who have known Miss Speight's willing and efficient assistance in the reference department will be pleased at her well-merited promotion.

Carnegie Corporation Medal for Mr. Stirling. — Mr. Stirling, Secretary of the South African Library Association, recently received a letter from Dr. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, in which he writes:— "It gives me great pleasure to inform you that, by vote of the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, I am authorized to send you to-day a bronze medal, designed by Paul Manship, in recognition of their appreciation of your constant interest and help in the work of the Corporation."

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES

Every person in the library profession will have noted with great pleasure that the Government recently appointed an Inter-departmental Committee "to enquire into and report upon the general organization of libraries in the Union, more particularly with reference to

- (a) the services at present rendered to the general public ;
- (b) the control of and financial provision for libraries ;
- (c) the library personnel and the training of staff ;

and to make recommendations as to the steps to be taken to effect an improvement in respect of (a), (b) and (c), and for the better utilization of libraries as an educational agency."

The following members serve on the Committee : —

Dr. R. B. Young, Chairman of the Research Grant Board, Johannesburg, (Chairman).

H. H. Kreft, Secretary, Transvaal Education Department.

Prof. Alex Reid, Principal, Govt. Training College, P'M'burg.

A. C. G. Lloyd, Librarian, S. A. Public Library, Cape Town.

E. T. Irons, Provincial Accountant, Bloemfontein.

S. J. Kritzinger, Librarian of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Pretoria, (Secretary).

In comparison with other countries the development of libraries in this country has been rather slow. The conditions are, of course, different, but the basic principles are the same, and there is no reason why the obstacles under which libraries in this country have to work cannot be surmounted. During the last few years many developments have taken place, and on the whole undoubtedly on correct lines, and it is clear that "library consciousness" has to a very large extent been awakened.

There are, however, still many stumbling blocks in the way of the future development of library service in this country. Every library worker will be well aware of the fact that, whether due to climatic conditions, poverty or lack of library service facilities, the South Africans as a whole are not a reading nation; that libraries are very poorly assisted by public bodies

and the Provincial Administration (in 1934 the Cape Province contributed £13,000 towards its public libraries, Transvaal £1,900, Natal £200 and the Orange Free State Nil !); that library buildings are with few exceptions quite unsuitable for their purpose ; that large numbers of assistants are still untrained (which may be one reason why they are so shamefully underpaid !); that very little co-operation, co-ordination and uniformity of system exist in the country; that a large proportion of the schools have no library facilities whatsoever.

Many more of the "foxes that destroy the vineyard" might be exposed, but they are familiar to readers of this journal. It is certain, however, that the Inter-departmental Committee will assist greatly in having these evils eliminated.

The Committee hopes to publish its Report within the next year.

S. J. KRITZINGER.

Secretary : Inter-Departmental Committee on Libraries

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

1. December Examinations

(a) Closing date for entry. Candidates are reminded that applications for admission must reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 15th October, and that entry forms must be returned by 15th November. (*Cf. Scheme of examinations*, para. 7).

(b) Dates of examinations : —

Mon. 7. Dec. 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Elementary English
Final English. 1st Paper (A and B)

2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Final English. 2nd Paper (A only)
Elementary Classification,
Cataloguing and Routine

Tues. 8. Dec. 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Elementary Afrikaans
Final Afrikaans. 1st Paper
(A and B)

2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Final Afrikaans. 2nd Paper
(A only)
Language Tests

Thurs. 10. Dec. 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Intermediate Classification
Final Bibliography

2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Intermediate Classification
Final Bibliography

Fri. 11. Dec. 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Intermediate Cataloguing
2 p.m. to 5 p.m. " "

2. Correspondence Courses

The usual correspondence courses in the Elementary and Intermediate stages will be offered in 1937. Courses comprise usually eleven monthly lessons, running from January to November, and consist of prescribed reading, hints and advice on study and practical work, and questions or subjects for essays upon which the tutors will write comments or corrections.

Intending candidates should send in their applications not later than 31st December (late entries up to 7th January).

Fees : — £1. 1. 0 per course, which may be paid in monthly instalments of not less than 3/6. In the Elementary Section, Part 3 : Cataloguing, Classification and Routine counts as one course ; in the Intermediate Cataloguing and Classification are two separate courses.

Syllabuses and lists of books are supplied free to students enrolling for any course, or may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary for 1/-.

Final Subjects. The provision of courses in Bibliography and Advanced Library Administration will depend on the number of applicants. As the conducting of these courses will involve a considerable amount of preparation by the tutors concerned, candidates desiring to follow them must notify the Hon. Secretary to this effect
NOT LATER THAN 15TH OCTOBER.

MY IMPRESSIONS
OF THE
VACATION SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS
Durban, June 15th to 29th, 1936.*

By

ANNA H. SMITH,

University of Stellenbosch Library.

All librarians who were fortunate enough to attend the vacation school must surely associate the word Durban with many very pleasant memories. To me Durban recalls a very delightful fortnight indeed — a fortnight in which work and play were perfectly blended. I feel certain that the originators of the school must have remembered the old saying that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, when they drew up the programme for the vacation school ; and they evidently intended us all to be bright boys, for they worked out such a finely balanced scheme of work and play : In the morning work (with pleasure, I may add), in the afternoon half work and half play, and in the evening all play, with perhaps just a tiny bit of homework (voluntary) thrown in to remind us for what purpose we were in Durban.

We were indeed a motley crew : men and women, old and young, experienced and inexperienced, from large and from small libraries, from public libraries, technical libraries and university libraries, from large

* Keenness and enthusiasm ran high at the Vacation School, and with the desire to try to gauge lasting impressions and benefits, members were invited to submit essays on their impressions, the writer of the best essay to be awarded repeat admission to the School next year. (Owing to the limited number which can be accepted on the basis of part payment of expenses, it is normally impossible to accept applications from the same persons two years in succession). The other two essays submitted were not so comprehensive as Miss Smith's but were interesting in that they expressed the impressions of librarians in smaller libraries with practically no previous acquaintance with modern methods. One writes : — "It may seem unbelievable, but it was the first time that I had heard of books being classified to a given system ... South African librarians of small libraries need not be afraid of systematic classification after attending the lectures. The scheme is not complicated for small collections, as is generally thought, it is easy to apply and will be just as easily understood by the public, once the scheme is introduced. I am sure that the Librarian who is at all interested in the welfare of the library will use a system once it has been made clear to him . . . The school has definitely left a marked impression on me. The only thing I can do in return is to strive and help build up a library worthy of recognition."

The other contribution ends on the same note : "I feel sure that the effort will prove far-reaching in creating greater enthusiasm in library work in South Africa"

towns and from small villages all over the Union. But all with one interest in common : librarianship, and one and all eager to get the most out of the vacation school, so that library service in South Africa may be improved, and our country be worthy of the honour of having been one of the pioneers in the public library movement. For did not Sir Charles Somerset as early as 1818 issue a proclamation stating that on each cask of wine passing through the market one rix dollar should be paid to the collector of tithes for the purpose of founding a public library ?

At first we members of the vacation school were a little self-conscious and shy and looked one another over with an appraising eye, but towards the end a strong spirit of camaraderie was evident, and some of us had formed quite a number of friendships. After the first feelings of shyness had worn off, we were all eager to compare notes and to hear how other librarians confronted some of the everyday problems of the average library. The chance of talking shop does not come the librarian's way very frequently, and I must say we all made the best use of our opportunities. To me this chance of talking to fellow-librarians and of comparing their methods with those to which I am accustomed meant almost as much as the actual classes. I gained a new insight into the difficulties of the library problem in South Africa, but at the same time grew a little more hopeful for the future when I saw how keen and enterprising some of the members of the school were.

The first period was devoted to library legislation and routine. Mr. Stirling certainly succeeded in making these classes very interesting indeed even though this part of library science is generally considered the dullest by most students. As one would expect from such an authority on libraries in this country, Mr. Stirling never for a moment lost sight of our practical difficulties, but at the same time impressed it upon us as librarians that the library service of South Africa should be improved and brought up to the same standard as that of other countries.

Miss Hartmann gave us some extremely valuable and useful lectures on cataloguing. I still marvel how she succeeded in getting so much information and so many explanations into the allotted time. Since my return from Durban, I think, I have been able to catalogue a little more intelligently; and no doubt some of the other members of the school will have found that they have benefited in the same way from Miss Hartmann's lectures.

Mr. Marais took us through a course of classification, and gave us some very fine lectures on the theoretical aspects of the subject. In addition he gave us a bird's-eye view of most of the well-known schemes of bibliographical classification.

Professor Greig's lectures were the star attraction, if I may be permitted the phrase. No matter whether we agreed with, or differed from him, we were always enthralled and always prepared to hear more — witness the large voluntary attendance of members of the school at his lecture to the Durban Library Group.

In the time at his disposal Professor le Roux mentioned a number of very interesting and significant facts about Afrikaans and the development of Afrikaans literature, while Mrs. Barnes gave us a most charming lecture on library work with children, and made me for one decide that I must really get to know more about this interesting and fascinating branch of our work. Mr. Webb lectured on library extension with special reference to the United States, and also pointed out some possible improvements in this field in South Africa.

The vacation school was so successful, I think, because all the lecturers were very enthusiastic and most keenly interested in their work. Without exception they were only too eager to help those of us who wanted to know a little more about their subjects. Every question, no matter how trivial, was always treated with respect and answered not only with great ability but also with an infinite amount of patience. In this manner we students could, and did learn an immense amount and picked up some very interesting facts by the way, as it were. I am sure everyone returned to his library with renewed energy and zeal and determined to do his share in improving our library system. And all this inspiration we owe to our enthusiastic lecturers!

As I pointed out in the beginning, this course consisted of play as well as work. Our afternoon excursions were supposed to be work, but on the whole, I think, they were more in the nature of play. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the visits to places which were likely to interest us as librarians. Possibly the most instructive was that to the municipal bindery, where a member of the staff took the greatest pains to explain to us amateurs how a book is cased and recased. Mr. Rooke, the Librarian, took us through the Borough Library, and his comments were just sufficient to explain what was not self-evident. I was particularly impressed by the country section, for it gives one an idea of what is being done in that field in this country of ours which is at present so hopelessly behind the times in library matters. A visit to the Technical College Library was arranged, in order that we could also see a specialised library. A number of us had the opportunity of visiting the Ghandi Library where we all felt very conscious of our own ignorance, because this library consists mainly of books and periodicals in the various Indian dialects. The library of Howard College was especially interesting,

since it is a university library in the initial stages of growth — I believe it has been in existence for some two or three years only. A few members of the library school were invited to view the private library of Miss Kitty Campbell, and were very much impressed by her marvellous collection of Africana consisting of original manuscripts and letters as well as books.

But all our time in Durban was not spent in viewing libraries. We saw another side of the city when the school went on the pleasure trips arranged for us by the Library Association. We were taken to the Bluff (and thanks are due to the city of Durban for free transport), to the Blue Lagoon and for a trip in the bay. These pleasure trips with their cream scones (that delicacy for which Durban is famous) preserved the balance between work and play and served to remind us that there is a world outside the library.

And to teach us to serve this world outside the library to the best of our ability was the aim, I take it, of the vacation school in Durban. By putting this lesson into practice, we shall, I am certain, show our appreciation of the vacation school in the best possible manner.

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS — NUUSBERIGTE

Afrikaans Book Week, *Pretoria, 17–27 June, 1936*. Within the last two years no less than six Afrikaans book weeks have been staged in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Paarl, and now in Pretoria. Dr. M. J. Coetzee says in his preface to the Catalogue of the Pretoria exhibition (translated) :— "There are still numerous complaints about the scarcity of reading matter in Afrikaans. . . To-day it is generally felt that we do not know the extent to which our literature has grown during the last few decades — and therewith we complain that there is nothing to read in Afrikaans."

"Because we know too little about our books, we do not buy and read them sufficiently. The Afrikaans book must be made known in a much more striking manner than merely by means of advertisement. At an exhibition the book in flesh and blood, as it were, appeals to you to take it up, to acquire it, to grow familiar with it, to read it and to love it."

"For this reason the Afrikaanse Kultuurraad in co-operation with the University of Pretoria organized an Exhibition of Afrikaans books."

The Exhibition was held in the Pretorius Hall of the new City Hall, and loans from Dr. S. P. Engelbrecht, Dr. S. P. E. Boshoff, Dr. F. C. L. Bosman, Dr. M. S. B. Kritzinger, Prof. M. Bokhorst, The State Library, the University of Pretoria, the University of the Witwatersrand, the Nederlandse Cultuurhistoriese Instituut at the University of Pretoria, J. L. Van Schaik, Ltd., J.H. de Bussy, Ltd., the Nasionale Pers, Beperk, and the Suid-Afrikaanse Boekwinkel, ensured as comprehensive and representative a display as possible.

Judging from the enthusiasm aroused among schools and the general public, this "book week", as well as its predecessors, in large measure fulfilled its objects.

As on previous occasions, the exhibition was arranged in sections. Under Discovery of Afrikaans were shown : travel books containing early references to the speaking of a form of Dutch at the Cape differing from that spoken in Holland ; early publications in Afrikaans ; the language of the Malays ; study of the Afrikaans language ; dictionaries and glossaries ; literary criticism. Drama, Poetry and Prose were grouped separately. The Bible section included a comprehensive array of editions of the Bible

in different languages, as well as a complete range of attempts to translate parts of the Scriptures into Afrikaans.

History and General and Scientific Literature (including philosophy, religion, economics, anthropology, education, art, science, agriculture, medicine, domestic science) were particularly instructive in revealing the extent to which the intellectual requirements of the Afrikaans reader can be met. The same may be said of the display of alluring children's books.

The last and very extensive section, consisting of books in Nederlands written in, or about South Africa, was of great value in illustrating the developmental links between the two countries.

Each sub-section was arranged chronologically according to date of publication of the items to illustrate graphically the development of the subject.

The ambitious catalogue of the books on view, giving full bibliographical details of each item, and indicating the collection by which it was loaned, should serve as a useful permanent reference work to the librarian and the student of Afrikaans. The compilers hope eventually to make it the basis of a comprehensive bibliography of Afrikaans publications. *

Tweede Afrikaanse Boekweek in Nederland. In 1935 is in Amsterdam, in verband met die Krugertentoonstelling, 'n tentoonstelling van Afrikaanse boeke gehou. Vanjaar het die firma W.P. van Stockum in Mei te 's Gravenhage 'n dergelike tentoonstelling op tou gesit, met medewerking van die uitgewers J. L. van Schaik, J. H. de Bussy, en die Nasionale Pers. Die tentoonstelling het vrywel alles omvat wat daar in Suid-Afrika en in Nederland in Afrikaans geskryf is. Die boekhandel het gesorg vir moderne letterkunde, die ander insenders vir die ouere letterkunde, folklore, wetenskap, regswese, wette en traktate, en oor die Eerste en Tweede Taalbeweging. Daarna tref mens 'n aantal waardevolle ou werke aan soos Lichtenstein, Kolbe, de Jong, Le Vaillant, die Tocht na Namaqualand en 'n paar Statebybels. Daar is plate van landskappe en geboue, ou landkaarte van die 17e, 18e, en 19e eeuw pryk op die mure, en 'n aantal koeranthoofde gee 'n denkbeld van wat op daardie gebied in die Unie verskyn. 'n Sye eksemplaar van *Die Boer van 31 Augustus*, 1909, en 'n bylae van *Die Volkstem*, trek die aandag. (Berig uit *Die Volkstem*, 27 Junie, 1936).

Birmingham.—*Public library.* The staff working hours have been reduced to 38 hours a week, so that each assistant works five days a week as follows :— 2 days 9—1 and 5—9; one day 1—5 and 6—10; two days 9—12 and 1—5.

Bloemfontein. *Universiteitskollege van die O. V. S.* Die Carnegie Corporation of New York het die volgende geskenke aan die Universiteitskollege van die O. V. S. gemaak :— 200 opvoedkundige boeke oor kuns; 'n omvangrike "musikale uitrusting", bevattend 80 boeke oor musiek, 'n groot elektriese fonograaf, 1,000 plate, 80 plaat-albums, 'n plaatkabinet, en 130 ingebonde musiekstukke; meer as 2,000 opvoedkundige fotografie; 47 gekleurde facsimiles vir tentoonstelling, gedeeltelik in water- en gedeeltelik in olieverf; twee portefeuilles elk met 30 gekleurde afdrukke van verteenwoordigende Amerikaanse skilderye, en 24 ander afdrukke.

Die waarde van die geskenk word op £3,000 geskat.

Die geskenk is die uitkoms van onderhandelinge tusren Professor W.H. Logeman, en Dr. F. P. Keppel, Voorsitter van die Carnegie Corporation.

Clocolan.—Mr. J. H. Cloete has offered to donate £500 to the Town Council to provide accommodation for a public library. Previous attempts to establish a library have failed owing to lack of suitable accommodation, so that the offer has been gratefully accepted.

Johannesburg.—*Public library. Africana museum.* On the evening of 23rd July Mr. W.R. Morrison, Acting Director of the Africana Museum, conducted members of the Transvaal Workers' Educational Association round the Museum. He briefly explained the objects of the museum, pointing out that the documentary and other records in it give a complete chronological testimony of the history of South Africa from the times of the earliest Portuguese sailors who visited the Cape to the present day.

In conducting visitors round, Mr. Morrison selected various interesting exhibits for descriptive and historical talks.

* Copies are obtainable from The Librarian, The University, Pretoria, at 1/-.

WHAT TO READ ON THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Conference-goers may care to prepare for the proceedings by making themselves conversant with past activities and prevailing conditions. For their benefit we insert this brief note on the most important publications covering this ground.*

The basic literature on the library movement in South Africa is :—
Ferguson, Milton J. — Memorandum : Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony. N. Y : Carnegie Corporation, 1929.

Pitt, S. A. — Memorandum : Libraries in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya Colony. *Ibid.*, 1929.

South African Library Conference, *Bloemfontein, November, 1928.* — Proceedings. Published by the Executive Committee of the Conference, 1929.

South African Library Association. — Constitution and by-laws. 1930.
Subsequent developments are summarized in the following :

Freer, P. and Stirling, M.M. — The library movement in South Africa. I. Before the Bloemfontein conference. II. After the Bloemfontein conference. (In *S. A. L.* 1 : 35-40, July, 1933).

South African Library Association. — Triennial report. 1933.

South African Library Association. *Triennial conference, 1st, Johannesburg, 1933.* — Report. (In *S. A. L.* 2 : 1-18, July, 1934).

Freer, P. — Some library objectives for South Africa. (In *S. A. L.* 3 : 135-43, April, 1936).

State Library, Pretoria. — Annual reports.

Annual reports of other large libraries, particularly the South African Public Library, the Bloemfontein Public Library, and the Germiston Public Library.

Particular aspects of library work are dealt with in the following :—

Legislation

Mr. Freer has written two comprehensive articles on legislation and other aspects of library work in the Union :—

“Before and after”, or, A contribution to the scanty literature on the public libraries of South Africa. (In *Lib. assistant*, 21 : 209-18, 1928).

* Any of the publications mentioned may be obtained from the Secretary of the Library Association, Box 397, Pretoria, either gratis or on loan.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEKE

An annotated summary of the law, legislation and financial administration mainly of the public libraries of South Africa. (In *Lib. assistant*, 22 : 120-132, 1929).

The principal acts and ordinances covering library administration to-day are : —

- Union of South Africa. Financial relations act, no. 10 of 1913 (handing over the administration of libraries to the Provincial Councils).
- State-aided institutions act, no. 23 of 1931. (Under this Act the State Library, Pretoria, was established as the National Central Library).
- Union of South Africa. Government gazette no. 2085, 20th Jan. 1933. Government notices 66 and 67, containing regulations for the administration of the State Library.

The following provincial ordinances empower municipalities to make grants to libraries : —

Cape Province. — Municipal ordinance no. 10 of 1912.

Natal. — Borough ordinance, 1926.

O. F. S. — Local government amendment ordinance, no. 6 of 1931.

Transvaal. — Local government ordinance, 1926.

Proposals for new legislation are given in : —

Stirling, M.M. — Library legislation in South Africa. (In *S. A. L.* 3 : 49-55, Oct. 1935).

Co-operation — Oppenheim, G. — Library co-operation in the O. F. S. (In *S. A. L.* 1 : 93-94, Jan., 1934).

A Central medical library. (In *S. A. L.* 3 : 95-96, Jan. 1936).

Union of South Africa. *Agriculture and forestry, Department of*. The Central Library of the Department. (In *S.A.L.* 4 : 47, July, 1936).

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Children's Libraries and School Libraries

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Oppenheim, G. — Why not have a children's free library ? (In *S. A. L.* 1 : 31-33, July, 1933).

Speight, S.T. — The library in a high school. (In *S. A. L.* 3 : 73-90, Oct., 1935, Jan. 1936).

Stirling, M. M. — School libraries. (In : Transvaal Education Department. Departmental circular. v. 2., no. 6, Dec. 1934., p. 40-44).

(continued on page 79)

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

by

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Librarian, Public Library, Germiston

When I arrived in England and was asking which libraries I should see in the British Isles and the United States I was repeatedly told by a number of British librarians that I should visit the United States first, and then the British Isles.

I was told that when I got to the United States I should find magnificent buildings, tremendous circulation figures, and huge staffs, and that in England I should find the same amount of work carried out by smaller staffs in less pretentious quarters. The inference was that although the English had not the same means at their disposal they were doing thorough work on an economical basis, and that, pound for pound, the English libraries were giving more value for the money expended than the Americans were.

When I had seen a few American libraries I was inclined to agree with my English friends. Library buildings in America are wonderful affairs, sometimes over-lavish and wasteful, but, with very few exceptions, much better than anything England or Scotland had to display.

American libraries employ hundreds of assistants paid more liberally than persons employed in similar positions in England and South Africa; on the whole American librarians are to be envied their fine position and circumstances, but the English librarian must be admired for the serious fight he is putting up to gain recognition for the library, to acquire more funds for it, and to improve its usefulness as a factor in national education.

The library in America is an achievement, it has arrived and its presence is felt in all quarters. The man in the street knows about the public library and that it exists for his benefit, the student at college or University passes about half his time in the library; the boy or girl at primary or high school uses the library as part of the ordinary school curriculum, and the specialist in whatever field knows that he may obtain the reference material he wants at or through his local public library whenever

* Paper read to the Transvaal Branch of the S. A. L. A. at Brakpan on 19th August, 1936. Mr. Borland was the recipient of a Carnegie Visitor's Grant.

he wants it. The library system forms almost as great a part of the make-up of an American city as does the school system.

John B. Kaiser, Librarian of Oakland, California, states that there are more people regularly using the Oakland (California) Public Library system than there are telephone subscribers in the city.

Yet in certain parts of the States libraries are as backward as our own. Dr. Louis Round Wilson, President of the American Library Association, stated at the last conference held at Richmond, Va., that there were still 45,000,000 persons in the United States who were without the use of Libraries, and it was agreed at this conference that efforts be made to secure Federal Government aid to provide library service for these areas. They are mostly rural. Some of the backward parts of the States, notably Texas and Arizona, are similar to South Africa, having large open spaces, sparse populations and limited communications; other parts, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, are like South Africa too, inasmuch as they have an almost identical black problem. These are the States where library provision is at its worst and the reason for this, comparative poverty, is obvious.

Where the population is richest, the public library can show the best results as far as buildings and staff are concerned, where it is poorest, the libraries are practically non-existent. American public libraries, like American schools, depend largely upon local taxation, the city or town council levies a tax upon its people for the special purpose of providing library service. In times of prosperity taxes are raised easily but when depression comes along the revenue from this source falls very rapidly and therefore the libraries suffer. It is very interesting to note that in America education is the charge of the local authority, our system of provincial management, such as that by the Transvaal Education Department, being almost unknown in the States. Libraries are similar, the local authority being responsible for their conduct. In most States a "State Library Commission" exists for the purpose of assisting libraries, especially County libraries and individuals within the State, with advice and the occasional book, but few states have thoroughly co-ordinated library services comparable to those of the English National Central Library. I regret that I cannot here say anything about County and State Libraries; as it is, I shall probably not be able to say in the course of this paper all I want to about city and town public libraries.

The American Library Association has laid down several standards by which the efficiency of a library may be gauged. The American Association regards a revenue of \$ 1 (4/-) per head of the population per annum as the minimum which can support a reasonably adequate service.

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The American Library Association suggests that 55% of the income should be spent on salaries of professional librarians, which term does not include janitors, cleaners, and clerical assistants, and 25% on book-binding and periodicals.

Having secured the services of a well paid librarian and staff, the library trustees expect them to furnish for the city an efficient library service that will provide information and recreation for whomever need it. The librarian is expected to provide an "equal opportunity" for all the people of the locality regardless of colour, station or creed, and not only this, but the library is primarily to be regarded as an educational institution to provide for the reading and cultural demands of the adults as well as children of the city. In some libraries I visited, lectures and instructions were being given on the English language, foreigners were being taught the intricacies of the American Constitution and how they might become good citizens. One library I visited employed a psycho-analyst whose work was to talk to the unemployed people who entered the library, finding out what they were most suited for, and then if possible advise them in their reading. Hundreds of people made use of his services.

Most librarians in the United States are women, and even large institutions such as Los Angeles and Cleveland Public Libraries, two of the best, are administered by women.

American library buildings are lavish and beautiful ; expense has not been spared to make New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, Baltimore Public Library, Los Angeles, Cleveland and a host of others the admiration of the world, but good money has been wasted in a number of libraries in an attempt to produce something extraordinary — things not essential to library service, such as the remarkable staircases at Chicago and Newark.

It is interesting to see how the American library plan has been modified and changed from time to time. Many buildings erected before the war are out of date ; older libraries, now overcrowded, were erected under the assumption that sufficient space had been allotted to the public departments and to book storage ; huge, elaborate buildings were put up at great expense ; enormous sums were spent on making the facade interesting, and just inside the door the reader was confronted with huge marble staircases with banisters embellished with mother-of-pearl inlays. Ceilings and floors had beautiful mosaics, and altogether the library was a thing of beauty and a wonder to behold. But now in Chicago and in Newark they are bemoaning their staircases as these beautiful ornaments are no longer useful; patrons use the elevator and the staircase occupies so much waste space. Newark

library has been forced to expand its circulating department into the corridors because there is not sufficient space in the fiction department as originally planned.

A very important lesson for South Africa may be learnt from America. The library building is not of first importance in library service, buildings may be erected, but they may lie unused later on.

In a new country a residential quarter may, as time goes on, become a business or a factory area, and a library may find that its public has removed. An instance of this occurs at Brooklyn where one or two good buildings are no longer used because they are now in the wrong places. In Houston, Texas, I saw a Carnegie Library, almost the size of this one in Brakpan, built for the use of Negroes in what formerly was the Negro quarter; the Negroes have moved elsewhere and there is nobody left to use the library. Circulation figures have dropped to less than 50 per day.

Modern authorities agree that where population varies and districts change library buildings should bear a temporary aspect, the library service should not be dictated by its buildings. Many large cities in the United States, and the British Isles as well, hire shops in business or other quarters, make use of schools, and erect inexpensive structures at strategical points, which may be changed from time to time. Some think that it is better to use book-mobile service, like the Bronx Book wagon.

All libraries are planned with adequate rest rooms for the staff. I saw libraries furnished with cafeterias, lounges and even bathrooms, the latter no doubt installed in case unpleasant people should call upon the librarian, who, if enjoying a bath, would not be in a fit state to interview his visitors.

Few libraries have newspaper rooms, although periodicals and magazine sections form an important part of the American library system. American librarians do not regard the newspaper as very important and make scant provision for the newspaper reader; in most libraries where daily papers are found, they are read by people seated on chairs set out in rows, and look very much like children at school; there is very little comfort to be had in the newsrooms, and it is obvious that the librarian can barely tolerate library premises used for reading newspapers.

Nationally important libraries such as the Library of Congress, and the New York Public Library, keep files of newspapers, but in these institutions they are regarded as sources of current history and are preserved for posterity. It is a notable fact that New York Public Library finds it difficult to find storage space for the countless newspapers that accumulate every year, and so the library makes films showing each page of paper, finding it easier to store films than cumbersome news-files. When a borrower wants

to consult a newspaper, he takes the roll of film and attaches it to a machine which projects the page on to a flat plane. The projected print appears to be slightly magnified. The apparatus does not occupy more than two cubic feet and is easy to operate; once a reader has become accustomed to it, little supervision need be exercised by the staff to see that he does not destroy the film. Up to now very few films have been damaged and the method seems to be proving satisfactory.

A very important feature of the modern American library plan is the way in which the total book stock is divided up, not into Reference and Lending Department as we and the English do it, but into main class departments. Baltimore library has the following departments: Literature, Biography, History and Travel, Education, Philosophy and Religion, Sociology, Civics, Business and Economics, Science and Industry, with the works of reference placed adjacent to the lending library books in each case. In addition there is a Reference Library, which contains works of a quick-reference nature, and Popular Library, in which may be found fiction, and a few popularly written books on most subjects. Los Angeles Public Library contains departments of Art and Music, Fiction, Foreign Books, History, Literature and Philology, Municipal Reference Department (at 3 addresses in the city), Periodicals, Philosophy and Religion, Science and Industry, Sociology, Teachers' and Children's Libraries.

The American takes his books to the people, he believes that the librarian is an important person who acts as an agency between the book and the reader. I once asked Dr. Carl Milam, the secretary of the American Library Association, why, in times of depression when expenses had to be cut down, the book vote was the first to suffer and the librarian's salary was reduced later. I was told that in America the library service is made up of, in order of importance, the librarian, the bookstock and then the library building. The librarian is as important to a community as a teacher is, and he can probably make a few selected books produce better results that would be obtained by an ordinary reader using thousands. This attitude I found throughout the United States.

Cities act upon the principle that nobody, even in these days of rapid and cheap transport, will ordinarily travel more than half a mile to exchange a library book, and therefore branch libraries are plentiful. In some places much more work is done through the branches than through library headquarters. Brooklyn has its library headquarters in a suite of offices situated on the eighteenth floor of a bank building: all its circulation is done through branches and delivery stations.

New York has in its central library on Fifth Avenue a comparatively small lending library; the work of circulating books is done through the numerous branches and, on the Bronx, by means of a book wagon, an elaborate affair, as big as a bus, with mechanical contrivances that make the side slide out and raise the roof so that tall people can walk without having to bend their backs. This book-mobile carries a staff of seven permanent assistants and two voluntary helpers and stops in the road outside schools and at places where the public are likely to congregate.

In New Jersey at least two cities, Montclair and East Orange, make use of special delivery service to satisfy their patrons' needs.

Miss Marjorie Quigley in her book *Portrait of a Library* says : — "The Montclair Library has so far been able to maintain at its end of the telephone a variety of services, which correspond to the 'Store's personal shopping service.' It has been able to 'send on approval', it has been able to build up a sales force where individual staff members take special interest in the individual customer. It sends out notices of new books to patrons who are interested in some special type of book mentioned, just as departmental stores send out notices of sales to selected lists of customers. The Western Union acts as the agent of the library for the delivery of books to homes at a charge of 10c per package, collected and returned by the customer." (p. 32/3).

They do strange things in the South. When a new baby arrives in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, the health officers send to the nearest library the name and address of its parents. Immediately the librarian mails to the mother pamphlets on the care of the baby, including those issued by the Louisiana State Board of Health and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour. The mother is later invited by the library and by the time her baby is a year old she is voluntarily asking for books on his diet, health, clothing and training. To be the parent of a "Library Baby" is a matter of pride; Concordia Parish, fathers as well as mothers boasting of their "Library" children.

This is the sort of service that delights the American librarian's heart and makes his library popular : — "Telephone Mutual 5241 and a pleasant voice tells you all you want to know about current films". That is the wording of a notice calling attention to one of the interesting works of Los Angeles Public Library.

In all but a few libraries, "pay collections" are to be found. The American librarian, with far greater funds at his disposal than a South African will ever have, finds it impossible to buy as many copies of the latest popular books as his patrons demand, and so he has adopted the

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expedient of asking the public to pay a small fee when borrowing certain popular books. At least one copy of a book is put into the public library for free reading and extra copies are purchased out of proceeds of the "pay collection," which grows with use.

American libraries are admirable institutions, and although the English may do the same things more economically, the fact remains that American librarians are the leaders in the profession, they have the confidence of their nation, and having that, they can achieve wonderful results. In the matter of libraries, South Africa should follow America, not implicitly, because many mistakes have been made, but carefully, keeping the ideal of free liberal education, as well as recreation, before our eyes, for the idea of looking to the future, rather than to the past, and the striving for better things rather than being contented with those present, are common to both countries.

WHAT TO READ ON THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

(continued from page 71)

Professional Education

South African Library Association. — Scheme of examinations for the certificates and diploma of the Association. Pretoria : The Association, 1935.

- Detailed syllabuses for the examinations of the Association (*to accompany the Scheme of examinations previously issued*). Pretoria : The Association, 1935.
 - Amendments to *Scheme of examinations* and *Detailed syllabuses*. Pretoria : The Association, January, 1936.
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LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS — NUUSBERIGTE

Johannesburg—*University of the Witwatersrand Library.* Fortnightly staff meetings have been inaugurated, at which matters of internal policy and external interest are discussed. An agenda is posted on the staff notice board, on which assistants make notes of any matters for discussion, such as the speeding up and simplification of routines and the allocation of duties. Problems in classification, cataloguing and filing which have worried any one, and knotty reference questions that have cropped up, are aired for our general edification. Important new books, especially reference works, are brought to the meetings and their contents and uses briefly pointed out. In addition, the numerous professional journals and a few general periodicals have been apportioned to different members of the staff, who prepare brief notes on important articles, announcements of new publications, and the like. In this way we hope to keep effectively abreast of library activities, since it is impossible for each one of us to read all the periodicals regularly.

Museum Activities.—*South African Museums Association.* Mr. E. C. Chubb, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, has circulated the following letter:—

"The receipt of £300 from Carnegie funds, the first of three annual grants of this amount, will enable the Association to function successfully and prove its value during the initial years of its existence.

It will also provide for the printing of a periodical publication containing articles and information of a practical and helpful nature, lists of duplicates available for exchange, and information regarding research work being carried out at the various institutions. . . .

Will you, therefore, please send me as soon as possible some contribution concerning your institution, such as duplicates available for exchange, desiderata, research work in progress or contemplated, material required on loan for study, collecting expeditions to be undertaken, loan exhibitions . . . short articles on any methods of technique you have found successful, and enquiries for advice or information that you may require. Any suggestions you can offer towards making the publication of real practical value will be welcome."

Museums and Schools. An important experiment is being carried out by the Albany Museum, Grahamstown, sponsored by a Carnegie Grant. Museum specimens are being sent out to schools, ranging from common inhabitants of the veld such as meerkats, hares, eagles and mongoose, to insect pests, fossils and other exotic creatures. The specimens are realistically set up in special showcases, with an appropriately painted background. Flaps at each side explain the habits of the animal on show in simple English and Afrikaans. An envelope held in place on the top of the case contains a skeleton lesson to aid the teacher in a talk about the animal. The cases travel in ingenious containers, specially constructed to ward off the jolts of the journey. Each case stays for one week in each school. An expert teacher of biology is in charge of the scheme.

Country teachers are enthusiastic about the scheme. All through its week at school the specimen receives an attention it could never hope for on the shelves of the Albany Museum. It not only helps to lend a vital interest to biology, it is also a theme for the language lesson, and an absorbing model for the drawing class.

A similar experiment is being tried at the South African Museum in Cape Town. Both have the active support of the Cape Department of Education. The Department pays for the specialist teacher in charge, and for transport; the Museum constructs the cases and mounts the specimens at its own cost, offset by the Carnegie grant.

National Council of Women. At the meeting of the N. C. W. Goodwill Club at Durban on July 9th, Mrs. Rhodes-Harrison, of the Bloemfontein Library Committee, gave an interesting talk on libraries. She stressed what is old news to our colleagues, but still needs far more publicity among laymen—the financial starvation of libraries as compared with the thousands of pounds spent on parks, sports grounds, etc.

A knowledge, she said, of the culture of other lands and times, of drama, pictures, literature and innumerable other things must be almost wholly learned from books in South Africa. Therefore it is on the collaboration of the mothers with the library that we must rely for the great work of developing the love of good books and reading in the children.

In free libraries lies the only hope for growth and development. The desire to create good libraries created the desire to read, and it is only the happy collaboration of a good committee, a good staff and good library members that makes a good library. The responsibility rests ultimately with the citizens and it is for them to say what library service South Africa will have. No authorities, municipal, provincial or government will move ahead of public opinion.

School Libraries.* There is a pleasing stir in the air over school libraries. In our last issue we reported the opening of the first school library building in the Union at the Sir John Adamson School, (Johannesburg), and plans for one at the Athlone High School (in the same city). More recently the deplorable inadequacy or total absence of school libraries has figured repeatedly in the Transvaal press in connexion with the poor standard of language teaching.

The Johannesburg City Council has taken the matter in hand and has voted £1,750 for the installation of a Central Schools Library, to be administered by the Public Library. All the primary schools in the municipal area are to receive collections of books, to be exchanged from time to time. The Children's Librarian will visit each school in turn to explain the system and to give suggestions and assistance.

A basic purchase list has been drawn up, and it is hoped to put the scheme into operation at the beginning of 1937.

In Durban a committee, consisting of two city councillors, two inspectors of education, two head teachers, the Librarian, and the Children's Librarian, at the end of 1935 put forward the following recommendations for the establishment of a similar scheme : —

That a school library service be started experimentally in the Durban schools and the surrender of existing book stocks be voluntary on the part of the schools.

That the books acquired for this service shall be distributed on a pro-rata basis as a circulating collection to all schools in the Durban area.

That the books classified as A. ii. in the return submitted by the Inspector of Schools — 1,611 in number — shall be discarded by the Education Department.

In order that the scheme shall be initiated requisition be made to the Natal Provincial Authorities for a grant to purchase the following : —

25 books per 100 scholars in Standard two to six, that is, 1,600 books at an average cost of 4s. per volume, totalling £320.

40 book boxes at £2 each, totalling £80 and stationery to the value of £20, giving a grand total of £420.

It was further recommended that in order that the service may be maintained and developed the Provincial Authorities be asked to agree to an annual capitation grant of 7d. per scholar of the schools administered.

The deputation recalled that at a meeting of the Durban Town Council held on October 8, 1934, it was resolved that the Municipality of Durban offer to co-operate with the Provincial Administration with a view to the establishment of an adequate children's library service for Natal.

The scheme proposed for Natal would cost 7d. per scholar. The scheme in Durban would cost about £400. However, this included the cost of administration, which would be borne by the City Council. Otherwise the total cost would be about 8d. per scholar.

* An incisive article on the lack of reading facilities for children, by Dr. A. H. Murray, appeared in *Die Vaderland*, 12 Junie, 1936.

It was considered that this cost should be met by the Provincial Administration. The initial cost of the scheme for the whole Province would be about £900. If the facilities offered by the Durban City Council were to be extended to the whole of Natal the Provincial Administration would have to pay administration costs of about £800 a year.

Mr. Rooke said that schools would be able to select books from a catalogue to be issued. He proposed that each school would get 60 books per 100 children twice a year. He agreed that the present scheme was an advantage in that no money was spent on administration. On the other hand, there was wastage in the duplication of books in different schools.

The matter is still under consideration.

The School Library System administered by the Germiston Public Library continues its good work. 113 Schools were supplied during the last financial year.

BIBLIOGRAFIESE AANTEKENINGE

Afrikaanse Nuusblaaie. — *Johannesburg, Die Vaderland.* Die Hoofkantoor van *Die Vaderland*, wat voorheen as halfweeklike blad in Pretoria verskyn het, is na Johannesburg verplaas, en op 1 Julie het die blad 'n dagblad geword.

Voortrekkers Beperk. Professor H. F. Verwoerd, van Stellenbosch, is benoem as redakteur van die nuwe Nasionaliste-dagblad wat Voortrekkers Beperk voornemens is om in Johannesburg te stig.

Kaapstad. Die Verenigde Party het in Kaapstad 'n maatskappy opgerig, die Unie-Volkspers Beperk, om 'n nuwe dagblad van die party uit te gee. Dit sal die naam *Die Suidersstem* dra. Dr. C. J. Strydom is benoem as redakteur, met Abraham Jonker as onder-redakteur, en Mn. A. L. De Jong, van Robertson, as bestuurder.

Afrikaanse Woordeboek. — Die Minister van Onderwys het onlangs 'n komitee, bestaande uit drie lede, aangestel om die werk in verband met die groot Afrikaanse woordeboek te ondersoek. Dit word bereken dat die werk eers oor vyf jaar voltooi sal wees. 'n Verder toelae is deur die Goewerment toegeken.

Book Lists. — Attention is drawn to several useful lists mentioned in the article on the Library of the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research on pages 71; 72, 79.

Periodicals List. — The University of the Witwatersrand Library has just completed a mimeographed list of all periodicals taken currently, together with the Library's complete holdings of the titles listed. A further list of holdings of back numbers of periodicals not kept current will be issued later. The arrangement of the present list is an experiment in applying the principles worked out by Mr. Freer in his article : "The compilation of union lists of serial publications according to the 'H. C. F.' of titles", which appeared in *The Library quarterly*, v. 4. no. 4 : 610-23, Oct., 1934.

SELECT LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS*

compiled by

ELIZABETH TAYLOR,

Children's Librarian, Johannesburg Public Library

This list is intended to draw attention to some of the best books for children published within the last few years. For this reason none of the accepted classics have been included.

| | |
|--|------|
| The AMELIARANNE series. 11v. Harrap. 1933-34. | |
| Ameliaranne and the big treasure, by N. Joan. | 2. 0 |
| Ameliaranne and the magic ring, by E. Farjeon. | 2. 0 |
| Ameliaranne and the monkey, by C. Heward. | 2. 0 |
| Ameliaranne and the green umbrella, by C. Heward. | 1. 0 |
| Ameliaranne at the circus, by M. Gilmour. | 1. 0 |
| Ameliaranne at the seaside, by M. Gilmour. | 2. 0 |
| Ameliaranne in town, by N. Joan. | 1. 0 |
| Ameliaranne keeps shop, by C. Heward. | 1. 0 |
| Ameliaranne the cinema star, by C. Heward. | 1. 0 |
| Ameliaranne's prize packet, by E. Farjeon. | 2. 0 |
| Ameliaranne's washing day, by E. Farjeon. | 2. 0 |

Books for little children. The illustrations are delightful. Each book gives one of the adventures of Ameliaranne, the washerwoman's daughter.

| | |
|--|------|
| Anderson, Lis. Lis sails the Atlantic; transl. by K. and H. Lewes. Routledge, 1935. | 6. 0 |
| The story of a Scandinavian family who crossed the Atlantic in a small sailing boat, told by the young daughter of the family. | |

| | |
|--|------|
| Auden, W. H. and Garrett, John, eds. The Poet's tongue. Bell, 1935. | 6. 0 |
| An excellent anthology of verse, which will have more appeal for older children. | |

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Barclay, Vera, pseud. Margaret Beech. Joc and Colette on the seashore. Joc and Colette at the natural history museum. Burns, Oates, 1935. | each | 3. 6 |
| Nature study, told in the form of the adventures of a party of children in the Isle of Wight and in London. | | |

* cf. *Children's classics, old and new*, comp. by R. F. Kennedy, in *S. A. L.* v. 2, no. 2, Oct., 1934.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|
| Barne, Kitty. | In the Easter holidays. Heinemann, 1935. | 6. 0 |
| | The adventures of a lively family of children during one summer holiday. | |
| Berger, J. | Pogo, the circus horse. Eyre and Spottiswood, 1934. | 5. 0 |
| | The adventures of a comic horse who was abandoned by his "legs". | |
| Boileau, Ethel, ed. | A Century of girls' stories. Hutchinson, 1935. | 3. 6 |
| | A good anthology of stories for girls. Many of the stories are selections from longer books, and serve as an excellent introduction to the books themselves. | |
| Bredon, J. | Outlaws of Sherwood. Harrap, 1935. | 3. 6 |
| | The adventures of a Prince who joined Robin Hood's outlaws. | |
| Brooke, L. L. | Johnny Crow's new garden. Warne, 1935. | 4. 6 |
| | A picture book for small children. | |
| Burke, Thomas. | Billy and Beryl in Chinatown. Harrap, 1935. | 2. 6 |
| | A description of the visit a little girl and her brother made to a Chinese shop in Limehouse. A book for small children. | |
| Coppard, A. E. | Pink furniture. Cape, 1935. | 3. 6 |
| | The story of a boy who set out in search of pink furniture, only to find, at the end of his quest, that it was at home all the time. A rather sophisticated fairy tale. | |
| Day-Lewis, Cecil. | Dick Willoughby. Blackwell. | 3. 6 |
| | An adventure of the time of Queen Elizabeth. | |
| Dehn, Olive. | Tales of Sir Benjamin Bulbous, Bart. Blackwell, 1935. | 5. 0 |
| | A fairy story about a Baronet who finds his new house infested with all sorts of water fairies. | |
| Durian, Wulf. | Bill of the Black Hand; transl. from the German by M. L. Barker. Cape, 1935. | 5. 0 |
| | The story of a street urchin in Berlin, who enters into competition with an Advertising King, and wins. | |
| Farjeon, Eleanor. | Over the garden wall. Faber, 1933. | 6. 0 |
| | A charming book of verse for young children. | |
| Fischer, Marjorie. | Street fair. Routledge, 1935. | 6. 0 |
| | The adventures of two American children who accidentally find themselves on their own on the French Riviera. | |
| Fyleman, Rose. | Jeremy Quince.. :Cape, 1933. | 6. 0 |
| | The story of a schoolboy of fourteen, who became Lord Mayor of London for three days. | |
| Graham, Eleanor. | Six in a family. Nelson, 1935. | 3. 6 |
| | A year in the lives of the young Roses, a family of very ordinary English boys and girls. | |

SELECT LIST OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

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|--|------|------|
| Grey Owl. The Adventures of Sajo and her beaver people. Dickson and Thompson, 1935. | 7. 6 | |
| The story of two Indian children and a pair of beaver kittens they adopted and brought up. | | |
| Hillyard, M. D. The exciting family. Blackie, 1929. | 3. 6 | |
| A family possessing magical powers comes to live in a very ordinary and rather dull village. | | |
| James, Grace. John and Mary. Muller, 1935. | 5. 0 | |
| A well-told story of everyday happenings in the lives of two small children who live with their grandmother. | | |
| Joyce, Frances. Yes, cousin Joseph ! Methuen, 1935. | 5. 0 | |
| Six children spending a summer holiday in the country. The book is well-written, and has unusual and amusing illustrations. | | |
| Kästner, E. Emil and the three twins ; transl. from the German by C. Brooks. Cape, 1935. | 7. 6 | |
| The further adventures of Emil and the detectives, a gang of small boys who live in Berlin. <i>Also:</i> Emil and the detectives. (Cape, 1933, 2/6), The 35th of May ; Annalise and Anton ; and The flying classroom. (Cape, 7/6 each). | | |
| Lewis, E. F. Young Fu. 1932. Ho-Ming, girl of New China. 1934. Harrap. | each | 6. 0 |
| Well-told stories of present day life in China. | | |
| Lindsay, J. Runaway. Milford, 1935. | 5. 0 | |
| The story of two escaped slaves in Ancient Greece. | | |
| Masefield, John. The box of delights. Heinemann, 1935. | 7. 6 | |
| The further adventures of Kay Harker. A fantastic adventure story, in which magic and modern inventions play an equal part. <i>Also</i> The midnight folk, (Heinemann, 7/6) which tells of Kay's earlier adventures in search of hidden treasure. | | |
| Penney, Joan. Melka. 1934. Melka in England. 1935. Methuen. | each | 6. 0 |
| The story of an Arab mare in her own country, and, in the second book, in England, where for a time she becomes a circus horse. | | |
| Rae, Gwyned. All Mary. 1932. Mostly Mary. 1931. Mathews and Marot. | each | 3. 6 |
| Stories of the bears in the bear-pit at Berne. | | |
| Ransome, Arthur. Coot Club. 1935. Pigeon Post. Cape. | each | 7. 6 |
| Children's holidays spent boating and camping in the Lake District. These books are well-written and pleasantly illustrated. <i>Also</i> Old Peter's Russian Tales. (Nelson, 1935, 1/6). A delightful collection of Russian folk tales. | | |

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| Roberts, G. Dewi. The house that was forgotten. Dickson, 1935. | 5. 0 |
| The story of a stork, a cat and a rabbit, who set up housekeeping together in a deserted house. | |
| Also The round house. (Burns, Oates, 1935, 3/6). Short stories for small children. | |
| Rowland, T.J.S. Living things for lively youngsters. Cassell, 1933. | 3. 6 |
| A fascinating book of nature study. The diagrams are very clear, and most entertaining. | |
| Sands, Gilly, pseud. of S. D. Chaloner. Jane Sprogg and her family. Newnes, 1934. | 3. 0 |
| The story of Miss Sprogg, the Chipmunk, the Pirate's dog and the Ethiopian Princess, who all lived together in a house in the woods. | |
| Sonneleitner, A. Th., pseud. of A. Thüchor. The cave children; transl. from the 99th German ed. by W. M. Deans. Blackie, 1935. | 7. 6 |
| Two children who are thrown entirely upon their own resources in a wild valley where the conditions are more or less those of the Stone Age. | |
| Strong, L. A. G. A fortnight south of Skye. Blackwell, 1935. | 2. 0 |
| The story of an adventurous holiday spent in the West Highlands. | |
| Also King Richard's Land. (Dent, 1934, 5/-). An exciting adventure story of the time of the peasant rising in England. | |
| Taylor, M. Knight of the air. Blackwell, 1935. | 3. 6 |
| An adventure story of a search for treasure in the Arabian desert. | |
| Van Loon, H. W. Ships, and how they sailed the seven seas. Harrap, 1935. | 10. 6 |
| The history of navigation, from earliest times to the present day, told in story and picture. | |
| Wilson, Romer, ed. (Mrs E. J. H. O'Brien). | |
| Green magic. 1928. | |
| Silver magic. 1929. | |
| Red Magic. 1931. Cape. | each 7. 6 |
| Attractive collections of fairy stories from all countries. These books are all very well illustrated. | |
| Wright, George. The adventures of Dan, the dog detective. Allen and Unwin, 1934. | 3. 6 |
| An animal story about an enterprising dog who helped the police. | |

SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS

87

SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS

compiled by

P. R. DAVIS

Hon. Secretary, Johannesburg Book Club

Classified according to Dewey with the Collaboration of

R. F. KENNEDY

100 — PHILOSOPHY

- 172.4 **Angell, Norman.** This have and have-not business. Hamish Hamilton.
In his usual lucid style Sir Norman Angell exposes the fallacy that economic pressure is the prime cause of war and that certain countries are being forced into war by their absence of colonial possessions, and clearly proves how little assistance to Germany were the colonies she possessed before the war and what little use Italy has made of Eritrea in forty years. He shows that possession of territory does not mean possession of raw materials or markets.

172.4 **Steed, Henry Wickham.** Vital peace: a study of the risks. Constable.
How to avoid war and to ensure peace is still the most pressing need of our time. Mr. Steed is one of the best-informed of British publicists, and his book is the result of twenty years of thought on European politics, and is a valuable contribution towards the solution of the vital problem of collective security.

300 — SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 373.42 Simpson, J. H.** Sane schooling. Faber. 7. 6

A valuable book on an experiment in education and the founding of a new school, in which freedom and self-government were the dominant features. Mr. Simpson's reflections on educational problems are as suggestive but certainly not as irresponsible as those of Mr. A. S. Neill.

500 — PURE SCIENCES

- 570.8** **Nature in Britain** : an illustrated survey, by various writers ; introduced by Henry Williamson. Batsford. 5. 0
An admirable book for teaching children the delights of the country, its wild animals, trees and flowers. The sedge warbler, the field-mouse and the nightingale mingle happily with the primrose and the foxglove, the beech and the oak. As usual in "Batsford" books the illustrations are charming.

600 — USEFUL ARTS

- 614 De Kruif, Paul.** Why keep them alive? Cape. 10. 6

In previous books DeKruif has described the contributions made by medical science to the benefit of humanity, but has now found that new medical discoveries are not general blessings like the sun and air, but have to be paid for and that the children of the poor die from preventable diseases, under-nourishment and malnutrition because nobody would make a profit by preventing them. We sympathize with the author's bewilderment when he encounters what he calls the "Idiot science" of economics, which allows such things to happen. Though written in American journalese, as was *The Microbe Hunters*, the book should stir the public conscience.

700 — FINE ARTS

- 741 Low, D.** Low's Political parade. Cresset Press. 6. 0
- A collection of Low's political cartoons from *The Evening Standard*. As we have no literary satirists of the first rank, Lows drawings supply a necessary corrective to our complacency. Trenchant political criticism by a first-rate artist.

800 — LITERATURE

- 821.9 Masefield, John.** A letter from Pontus, and other verses. Heinemann. 6. 0
- A new collection of poems by the Poet Laureate in his well-known narrative style.
- 821.9 Sitwell, Edith.** Selected poems. Duckworth. 8. 6
- This selection of Miss Sitwell's poems has the advantage of an introductory essay by the poet herself explaining her methods and intentions.
- 823 Verschoyle, Derek, ed.** The English novelists : a survey of the novel by 20 contemporary novelists. Chatto. 8. 6
- The critical essays that make up this volume are of varying merit, but as the subjects treated range from Chaucer to Aldous Huxley they afford some rich miscellaneous reading and a view of the development of the novel from *Robinson Crusoe* to *Ulysses*.
- 823.91 Crankshaw, Edward.** Joseph Conrad : some aspects of the novel. Lane. 8. 6
- A detailed analysis of Conrad's quality as a novelist, which owes a good deal to Ford Madox Ford's earlier books.
- 824.91 Chesterton, G. K.** As I was saying. Methuen. 6. 0
- G. K. C. has written many brilliant volumes of essays and this, perhaps his last — for death has robbed us of his genial presence — is no different from those that have entertained us in the past. "Plus a change. . ."

SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS

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900 — HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL

- 6
- 910.4 Graham, R. D.** Rough passage. Blackwood. 7. 6
 A remarkable account of an adventure in a small boat. Commander Graham sailed alone from Poole in a 7-ton yacht (with no engine) over to Ireland and from there in 25 days to St. John's, Newfoundland, skirted the coast of Labrador (23 days of uninterrupted misery), wintered there, and then with a soldier friend as crew brought his cockleshell craft in 18 days to the Azores and in another 18 to the Scillies and so back to his old moorings at Poole. The boy or girl, man or woman, who is not thrilled by such a narrative deserves to be drowned.
- 914.1 Leigh, Margaret Mary.** Highland homespun. Bell. 8. 6
 We have, perhaps, had too many books of the *Farmer's Glory* and *Down the Garden Path* types, but this book about farming in Scotland is a welcome exception, being based on genuine experience and conveys a vivid picture of the highland scene. Full of sensitive observation and good writing.
- 914.2 Hodson, J. L.** Our two Englands. Michael Joseph. 10. 6
 The record of a journey through various parts of England and Wales, describing economic conditions in the Lancashire cotton industry, farming in Cumberland, coal-mining in Wales, etc., and the pitiable plight of the workless in towns like Jarrow.
- 914.2 Shears, W. S.** This England, with drawings by Hanslip Fletcher and maps by Bernard Wray. Hutchinson. 7. 6
 This reasonably priced book covers in 700 pages practically the whole of the English countryside and deals with the individual shires and counties. The rural amenities of England, so rapidly being destroyed, are here sympathetically surveyed, for Mr. Shears believes that there is still a "merrie England" of trees and meadowland that may be preserved for posterity.
- 915.3 Stark, Freya.** The South Gate of Arabia. Murray. 16. 0
 This delightful book, filled with humour, poetry and the milk of human kindness, is an account of an attempt to trace the famous "Incense Routes" of remote antiquity. We know enough of Arabia to know how difficult it is for a traveller, but Miss Stark, like Peter Fleming, makes light of difficulties and dangers. Her book is a real addition to the literature of travel as distinguished from the common or garden travel literature.
- 915.69 Kahn, Dorothy Ruth.** Spring Up, O Well. Cape. 10. 6
 Miss Kahn is an American journalist who became infected with the fever of Zionism. Her account of Tel Aviv and the more sedate Jewry of Jerusalem makes interesting reading once you get used to the spurts and jets of words that are poured over you to convey the inexhaustible artesian wells of her enthusiasm and the bubbling life of the new Palestine.
- 916.249 Wyndham, Richard.** The gentle savage. Cassell. 12. 6
 Mr. Wyndham is a painter and he has approached the African savage who inhabits that uncomfortable part of the Sudan known as the Bahr-el-Ghazal, or "The Bog", with the admiring eye of the artist, oblivious of the requirements of missionaries, anthropologists or sociologists. He has used his remarkable descriptive powers and his unfailing humour in presenting us with a picture of the physical beauty of the primitive life of the unclothed African. The book has as a frontispiece a painting by the artist, but it is also enriched by a large collection of remarkable photographs.

- 916.78 Hemingway, Ernest.** Green hills of Africa. Cape. 8. 6
 Mr. Hemingway, a well-known American novelist, is according to his own account a great hunter, tracker, whisky-drinker and tough guy. He has now added to his laurels by shooting kudu, but could not refrain from writing a book about it.
- 916.825 Jeary, Bertram F.** Pride of lions. Longmans. 10. 6
 Pride of lions, bevies of buck and zenanas of zebra, all these greet the visitor to the Kruger National Park, where Mr. Jeary spent many years photographing animals at close range. His photographs are extremely good and will be the envy of all those visitors who have snapped lion, elephant and giraffe and produced nothing better than a blur.
- 917.29 Robinson, William Albert.** Voyage to Galpagos ; with drawings by Daniel T. West. Cape. 8. 6
 A voyage in a 32-ton ketch from New York on an extended pleasure cruise in the Caribbean turned by accident and misadventure into something much more exciting and included shipwreck in the jungle of Darien. After months of difficulties the re-launched ship explored the little-known guano islands off the Peruvian coast and finally reached the Galpagos, where the author was rescued from death by appendicitis by the promptness of the U. S. A. Navy, who despatched two fully equipped planes to bring the patient back to where operations are conducted in a civilised way.
- 919.1 Gorer, Geoffrey.** Bali and Angkor. Michael Joseph. 16. 0
 Bali, Sumatra and the Dutch East Indies generally have been sufficiently written about in recent years to make a new account of them superfluous, but Mr. Gorer's book has an individual quality that raises it above the ruck. It is lavishly adorned with photographs.
- 920 Anstey, F.** A long retrospect. Oxford. 15. 0
 Interesting reminiscences of a long life by the author of *Vice Versa* and *Voces Populi*.
- 920 Biron, Sir Chartres.** Without prejudice : impressions of life and law. Faber. 15. 0
 Sufficiently described by the sub-title these impressions of legal lights and London Society in the Victorian era by one who was a Metropolitan Magistrate at Bow Street for over 30 years are pleasantly readable.
- 920 Botha, General Louis.** Botha Treks, by Lt. Col. H. F. Trew. Blackie. 8. 6
 Sympathetic and amusing reminiscences of General Botha in the field during the German-West campaign.
- 920 Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, viscount**; Castlereagh, by Sir John Marriott. Methuen. 15. 0
 Best hated of all nineteenth century political figures, the butt of Canning, Byron and Shelley, Castlereagh's reputation has at last been vindicated by Sir John Marriott, and he emerges from the mists of forgotten calumny and the accumulated lies of a century as a great gentleman and a great statesman, an able and honest man driven to suicide by the abuse of his detractors.

SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS

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- 920 **De Quincey, Thomas.** A flame in sunlight : the life and work of Thomas de Quincey, by Edward Sackville-West. Cassell.
The vast body of De Quincey's voluminous work is covered by the dust of oblivion. As a writer he had qualities, as a man he was contemptible and the so-called "romance" of his opium-eating is now seen in its true squalor. Mr. Sackville West does his best to make a book out of this unpromising material.
- 920 **Fox, Charles James.** The life of Charles James Fox, by Edward Lascelles. Oxford.
Surely no eighteenth century statesman has attracted so many biographers as Fox. Mr. Lascelles's book, if it contains nothing new, gives a brilliant picture of the man and his time.
- 920 **Gladstone, William Ewart.** The Grand Old Man : a Gladstone spectrum, by George Edinger and E. J. C. Neep. Methuen.
Disraeli has had it all his own way for so long that it is not surprising that the pendulum should now swing to his great rival. This book, using the technique of the popular film, presents the G. O. M. in a sympathetic light that should help to rescue him from the doldrums of neglect where his own verbosity and Morley's biography have for so long becalmed him.
- 920 **Haig, Douglas, 1st earl.** Haig, by Duff Cooper.
Vol 2. Faber.
In this the concluding volume of a monumental biography, Mr. Duff Cooper replies to the critics of his first volume and in his vindication of Haig as a military commander adds fuel to what promises to be a never-ending controversy.
- 920 **Hitler, Adolf.** Hitler, the pawn, by Rudolf Olden. Gollancz.
A book of great interest by the former political editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* who is now in exile. The Hitler mixture of idealism, brutality and muddle-headed sentimentality presents an insoluble enigma to all outside Germany who attempt to fathom his character.
- 920 **Joan of Arc.** St. Joan of Arc, by V. Sackville-West. Cobden Sanderson.
This sympathetic study of Joan of Arc and her "voices" will be welcomed by all lovers of the Maid.
- 920 **Joni, J. F.** Affairs of a painter. Faber.
Mr. Joni's career as a painter and faker of Old Masters has something of the gusto of Benvenuto Cellini. His love affairs, brawls, escapades and professional gorgeries are related with unashamed bravado.
- 920 **Kipling, Rudyard.** Schooldays with Kipling, by G. C. Beresford (M'Turk), with a preface by General Dundersterville (Stalky). Gollancz.
An amusing account of the young Kipling at Westward Ho with candid comments by "Stalky".

- 920 Labouchere, Henry.** "Labby", by Hesketh Pearson.
Hamish Hamilton. 12. 6
 "Labby" has become a legend, but the Editor of *Truth* was a great figure in his day and generation whose wit was only equalled by his courage. Mr. Pearson has done us a service in recalling this amazing rebel, who so successfully exposed the humbug of politicians, shady financiers and charlatans.
- 920 Lawrence, T. E.** Portrait of Lawrence, by Vyvyan Richards. Cape. 8. 6
 A portrait of Lawrence by an intimate friend of his Oxford days, who contends that the true Lawrence is not the "Lawrence of Arabia" but the writer of *The Seven Pillars*, who takes his place with the immortals.
- 920 Nehru, Jawaharlal.** Jawaharlal Nehru : an autobiography. The Bodley Head. 15. 0
 An important and impressive book by the leader of the Indian Nationalists and the friend of Gandhi, which should not be missed by any student of Indian politics, though the English reader will certainly not find Pandit Nehru's conclusions to his taste.
- 920 Parnell, Charles Stewart.** Parnell : a biography, by Joan Haslip. Cobden Sanderson. 15. 0
 This biographical study takes its place among the five or six important books on Parnell that have appeared since O'Brien's first biography.
- 920 Scheikewitch, Marie.** Time past ; translated by Francoise Delisle. Butterworth. 15. 0
 Charming reminiscences of French life and society by a young Russian-girl educated in Paris, who became the friend of Anatole France, Jules Lemaître, Jean Cocteau, Marcel Proust and other shining lights of the period. The reminiscences of Proust are of exceptional interest.
- 920 Smuts, General J. C.** Smuts, by Sarah Gertrude Millin. Vol. 2. Faber. 15. 0
 Mrs. Millin's second volume, dealing chiefly with Smuts as a World Statesman, is of even greater interest than the first volume, and worthily completes what must be regarded as a great biography.
- 920 Thomas, Albert.** Yes and Albert Thomas, by E. J. Phelan. Cresset Press. 10. 6
 An extremely interesting biography of Albert Thomas, the first Director of the International Labour Office (or I. L. O.) and one of the ablest of French politicians, a man of indefatigable energy, constructive genius and magnetic personality, whose work has been too little recognised.
- 920 Wilde, Oscar.** Aspects of Wilde, by Vincent O'Sullivan. Constable. 10. 0
 An account of Wilde's later years in Paris with reminiscences of Aubrey Beardsley, Ernest Dowson and Leonard Smithers, the publisher.
- 920 Wood, Thomas.** True Thomas. Cape. 12. 6
 All those who remember *Cobbers* will be delighted to renew their acquaintance with Mr. Wood, who in these chapters of autobiography reveals himself as a musician and a man of great personal charm. Should not be missed.

SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS

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- 6
- 920 Yeats, William Butler.** *Dramatis Personae*, by W. B. Yeats. Macmillan. 8. 6
In this continuation of Mr. Yeats's autobiography we have the poet's impressions of literary Dublin, Synge, A. E. and the rest, but the book is chiefly remarkable as a portrait of George Moore. It is extraordinary how much these Irish geniuses dislike each other, but a portrait in vinegar is perhaps preferable to one in sugar-candy.
- 920.073 Bryant, Arthur.** *The American ideal*. Longmans. 10. 6
Brilliantly written, biographical sketches of typical Americans, including Lincoln, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Walter Page.
- 923.7 Pellat, T.** *Boys in the making*. Methuen. 10. 6
These light-hearted reminiscences of Durnford School by its founder and headmaster will be appreciated by all who take an interest in the aims of education, on which T. P. has many suggestive things to say and says them wittily.
- 940.4 Hart, Liddell.** *The War in outline, 1914—1918*. Faber. 5. 0
Making use of the latest information that has appeared in various volumes of war memoirs, Captain Liddell Hart has written the most stimulating outline history of the war. His criticisms of the higher military command, on both sides, are worthy of serious attention.
- 940.5 Spivak, John L.** *Europe under the Terror*. Gollancz. 8. 6
An American correspondent of unconcealed communist sympathies records his impressions of suffering Europe living under the "terror" of Fascist regimes. His picture of conditions in Italy, Germany and Poland is painted in the gloomiest colours.
- 943.086 Toller, Ernst.** *Letters from prison; transl. from the German* by R. Ellis Roberts. Lane. 12. 6
Described as "documents of German history" these letters take high rank in the present flood of prison literature and will be studied for the light they throw on the early struggles of the Weimar Republic. The book is dedicated by Toller to his fearless comrades in Germany. "What", he exclaims, "are the bitterness and humiliations that we had to suffer in comparison with those inflicted on the prisoners of the Third Reich, prisoners whose only crime is their love of Freedom and Justice?"
- 947.084 Pares, Bernard.** *Moscow admits a critic*. Nelson. 2. 6
Sir Bernard Pares, who spent many years in Russia before the Revolution, has at last been allowed to return. Speaking the language fluently and knowing pre-Bolshevik Russia intimately, his account of changes in social conditions and educational advances is of great interest.
- 968 Webber, H. O'Kelley.** *The grip of gold : the life story of a Dominion*. Hutchinson. 18. 0
This book hardly fulfils the promise of its sub-title, though South African problems, financial, political and racial, are somewhat sketchily discussed, but it is valuable for Mr. Webber's personal reminiscences of Sir George Farrar and the part he played as a leader of the Reform Committee in 1896, and later as head of the Farrar Group of gold mines.

FICTION

General

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| BATES, H. E. | A House of Women | (Cape) |
| BERESFORD, J. D. | The Faithful Lovers | (Hutchinson) |
| BLAKE, George | David and Joanna | (Faber) |
| BOILEAU, Ethel | Clansmen | (Hutchinson) |
| BOYD, James | Roll, River | (Jarrolds) |
| CAMPION, Sarah | Duet for Female Voices | (Peter Davies) |
| CAREY, Joyce | The African Witch | (Gollancz) |
| CROMPTON, Richmal | Caroline | (Macmillan) |
| DELAFIELD, E. M. | Faster! Faster! | (Macmillan) |
| FARRELL, James T. | Studs Lonigan | (Constable) |
| FORESTER, C. S. | The General | (Michael Joseph) |
| FRANKHAU, Gilbert | Farewell, Romance | (Hutchinson) |
| GIBBONS, Stella | Miss Lindsay and Pa | (Longmans) |
| GOODYEAR, Susan | Cathedral Close | (Chatto & Windus) |
| GREEN, Eleanor | The Hill | (Cape) |
| GREENE, Graham | A gun for Sale | (Heinemann) |
| HALL, Radcliffe | The Sixth Beatitude | (Heinemann) |
| HANLEY, James | The Secret Journey | (Chatto & Windus) |
| HORGAN, Paul | Main Line West | (Constable) |
| HUXLEY, Aldous | Eyeless in Gaza | (Chatto & Windus) |
| JOHNSTON, Priscilla | Burnt Mallow | (Duckworth) |
| LANGLEY, Noel | There's a Porpoise Close Behind us | (Barker) |
| LEHMANN, Rosamond | The Weather in the Streets | (Collins) |
| LINDSAY, Philip | The Duke is Served | (Nicholson & Watson) |
| MACKENZIE, Compton | Figures of Eight | (Cassell) |
| MASON, A. E. W. | Fire over England | (Hodder & Stoughton) |
| O'FAOLAIN, Sean | Bird Alone | (Cape) |
| PETERS, Eleanor | Tare Harvest | (Cape) |
| ROYDE-SMITH, Naomi | All Star Cast | (Macmillan) |
| SEYMOUR, Beatrice K. | Summer of Life | (Heinemann) |
| SHEEAN, Vincent | San Felice | (Hamish Hamilton) |
| SHERIFF, R. C. | Greengates | (Gollancz) |
| SMITH, Bradford | To the Mountain | (Hamish Hamilton) |
| SPEAIGHT, Robert | The Angel in the Mist | (Cassell) |
| STRONG, L. A. G. | The Last Enemy | (Gollancz) |
| THOMPSON, Sylvia | Third Act in Venice | (Heinemann) |
| TOWNEND, W. | Captain Heron | (Chapman & Hall) |

Detective Stories & Thrillers

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| BENTLEY, E. C. and H. WARNER ALLEN | Trent's Own Case | (Constable) |
| BUCHAN, John | The Island of Sheep | (Hodder & Stoughton) |
| CHRISTIE, Agatha | Murder in Mesopotamia | (Collins) |
| COLE, G. D. H. & M. | Last Will and Testament | (Collins) |
| FREEMAN, R. Austin | The Penrose Mystery | (Hodder & Stoughton) |
| HEYER, Georgette | Behold, Here's Poison | (Hodder & Stoughton) |
| KENNEDY, Milward | Sic Transit Gloria | (Gollancz) |
| MEYNELL, Laurence | On the Night of the Eighteenth | (Nicholson & Watson) |
| PUNSHON, E. R. | The Bath Mystery | (Gollancz) |
| QUEEN, Ellery | Half-Way House | (Gollancz) |
| RICHARDSON, M.L. | The Bad Companions | (John Miles) |
| SIX AGAINST THE YARD | by Various writers | (Selwyn & Blount) |
| WILLIAMS, Valentine | The Spider's Touch | (Hodder & Stoughton) |

Foreign Fiction (In Translation)

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| BAUM, Vicki | Career | (Bles) |
| NEUMANN, Robert | The Queen's Doctor | (Gollancz) |
| SENDER, Ramon J. | Seven Red Sundays | (Faber) |
| ZWEIG, Arnold | Education before Verdun | (Secker) |

SELECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS

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Short Stories

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| BEACHCROFT, T. O. | You Must Break Out Sometimes (Boriswood) |
| GRAHAM, R. B. Cunningham | |
| Name | Rodeo (Heinemann) |
| HANSEN, Harry, Ed. | "O. Henry Memorial" |
| | Prize Stories, 1935 (Heinemann) |
| WAUGH, Evelyn | Mr. Loveday's Little Outing (Chapman & Hall) |
| WHARTON, Edith | The World Over (Appleton) |

CARNEGIE GRANTS FOR NON-EUROPEAN

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| 2. Cape Coloured Library (for Afrikaans books) | 1,500 |
| 3. Eastern Province (to establish centres) | 5,000 |
| 4. Natal (to establish a Negro and African Collection of all Works by Negroes or Natives) | 2,500 |
| 5. Southern Rhodesia (to help extend non-European libraries in Salisbury) | 500 |
| 6. Transvaal Non-European Library (to help provide services of travelling librarian and organizer) | 3,000 |

11. *For Library Service to the Blind*

| | |
|---|-------|
| South African Institute for the Blind, Grahamstown. | 5,000 |
|---|-------|



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Full particulars regarding qualifications and experience should be stated.

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The successful candidate will be required to furnish satisfactory certificates of birth and health, and to serve on twelve months' probation.

Application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Union Buildings, Pretoria, and applications must reach the Commission's office not later than the 12th October, 1936.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

by

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Edited from P.O. Box 1176, Johannesburg.

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Vol. 4

October 1936

20.2